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# The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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## THEIR WEDDING DAY.

BY A. M. CAMERON.

Such a bare little place! cold and dark and comfortless as a room well nigh innocent of furniture must be, yet sweet and clean and orderly, and above all—home to old sick Molly and Timothy, her husband.

"Bring her over at once, then, and the sooner the better; perhaps this will make the journey easier," said the doctor, as he laid a shilling on the table and breathed a sigh of relief.

He had come ready prepared to meet the hundred and one difficulties and objections usually put forward in such a case, but the convincing arguments had been all unneeded, for Molly had risen to the occasion bravely and had consented to become an in-patient at the big hospital across the park that very day. So, his task successfully accomplished, the doctor turned to leave the room.

"Might it be tonight?" It was Timothy who spoke. "I'll bring her for certain tonight, but we'd like to have just this one day together first."

"No, bring her at once as I told you; why, the sooner she is in the sooner she will be out again, you know; what objections can you have?"

Timothy hesitated, but a glance at Molly's thin face and a certain eager, wistfulness upon it gave him courage.

"It's only this, sir, and it may seem a poor sort of reason to you, but this is our wedding day, we've never spent it apart yet—and—"

The old voice faltered, and the sentence was never finished for the young man himself interrupted it—

"Reason! why it's the very best of reason, if you had only said so at once! Bring her tonight then by all means; good-by till then."

Left with his wife, Timothy seated himself beside her and patted her hand encouragingly.

"Hospitals are such fine places, Moll."

"Very fine, dear," and she looked at him with the smile whose sunshine had made life bright to him for so long.

"Such splendid food and nursing, Moll; and the rooms! why, I'm only afraid you'll be looking down on this poor little place when you come back to it after a bit so well and strong; for it's wonderful how well folks do get in those hospitals, Moll, quite wonderful."

"Yes, Timothy, so they do, very often."

Her lips trembled, but only for a moment. Then, with a brave attempt at cheerfulness, she continued—

"But Tim, my man, it's getting on, and we're wasting precious time, shan't we begin?"

And drawing nearer still, Timothy began. It was an old, old custom with them now. Year after year in the same simple fashion, though never before in such a room or with so little to help the keeping. Formerly the little anniversary festival had been as a sort of happy duet between them, each in turn reviving some sweet old memory or cherished recollection.

Today, however, Timothy had it all his own way for Molly said little only lay back and smiled contentedly or shook her head gently as the case demanded, while she listened one more to the old familiar story that time only seemed to make more dear.

And Timothy told of the happy courting days, happy though wise folks had shaken their heads and had augured ill of this foolish marriage; of a certain April morning when a dull old London church had seemed so still and solemn, and yet so strangely bright; of the friends—and he named them one by one—who had collected at her home near by to wish them well; and at last of that real homecoming, the settling down in the poor little attic rooms which his love and thought had made so sweet and snug and cosey.

"And the violets," she put in quickly, "don't forget the violets, Tim."

potatoes, fried potatoes—and I don't

"Ay, the violets, I pinned them on myself, didn't I? The sweetest breast-knot I could find for the sweetest lass in all the world to me."

He paused again and she watched him keenly, anxiously.

"Yes, Moll," he resumed presently, "don't let us shirk it, old girl; then—" but his voice sounded strange, and she could barely catch the words, "then came that grand first dinner party of ours; you and me for guests, and fish—fried fish it was, with potatoes—fried potatoes—and I don't know what besides; and you laughed so because I couldn't help to cook them, do you remember, Moll? Do you remember?" and throwing back his head, Timothy burst suddenly into a laugh so strange and wild that it well-nigh tore poor Molly's heart in two. Then, as suddenly ceasing, he buried his face in his hands and sobbed as though his heart must break, while the quiet tears ran down her old cheeks too, and what could she say to comfort him?

For nine and thirty years that little anniversary feast had been celebrated so worthily, every item of that happy first meal together repeated, and now!

"Oh, my Moll, my Moll," he sobbed, "you must go without it today. I've no money left, not even a penny; poor girl, my poor, old girl."

She dared not trust herself to speak, only stroked the gray head softly, tenderly.

Suddenly he raised it, and looking not at her but at the doctor's shilling, he pointed eagerly to it.

"Moll!"

But she shook her head sadly.

"It was for the cab, Tim. There is neither train nor 'bus to help me, and I must go in, you know."

He sat still once more lost in thought. Then jumping up excitedly he stood before her and spoke fast and eagerly.

"Moll! think! You know the park, quite near? Could you with my arm, my strong arm, dear, could you walk to its gates? You could? Then listen, Moll; I'll carry you through, it's not far, and then, why then, it's but a step on the other side to the hospital door, do you see, old woman, do you see?"

Moll nodded, but looked confused. The nod, however, apparently satisfied him, for he offered no further explanation, only asked if she minded being left by herself for a bit, and then, smiling mysteriously, disappeared.

Left alone, Molly lay still, too tired and weak to wonder much at anything, while her mind wandered dreamily back again over the pages of that old life story whose joys and sorrows seemed today to have become so strangely merged in one; till at last she remembered no more, the tired eyes closed wearily, and calmly and peacefully old Mollie slept.

Timothy's re-entrance awakened her and she smiled a welcome.

He came forward eagerly, his old face flushed and glad, his little body bent half double over the covered tray his shaking arms were carrying so proudly; a tray from which there issued forth the all-pevading smell, appetizing or sickening as the case may be, of—fried fish!

"Shut your eyes tight, old girl, just for a few moments," he cried out; and still beaming from ear to ear, Tim brought forward a little round table, placed it near Molly's chair, and softly and quickly proceeded to lay it. Fish potatoes! bread! butter! tea! milk! Why, what more could king or queen desire? And all from the marvellous possibilities of one bright shilling; Then, diving into the mysterious depths of a back pocket, Timothy produced therefrom a little bunch of violets, crushed indeed and faded, but sweet still, and bending softly over Moll he gently fastened them on her breast. Then seating himself opposite to her he told her eagerly she might "look."

Her unaffected surprise was rich reward indeed.

"It's your cab, dear heart," he cried. "Your cab! you couldn't use it and a riding horse too, could you? and here's your horse all saddled and ready. It's quite right and square, Moll," he added, quickly, as he caught sight of an expression of doubt on her honest face. "Didn't the doctor say it was to make the journey easier and won't it, old girl, won't it? Ah, I thought that would settle it.'

Whatever she may have felt, Molly had not the heart to object any further, and so the wedding feast proceeded.

Timothy picked out the daintiest and most tempting morsels he could find, and for his sake she did her best bravely, but it was hard work. Everything tasted so strangely today; even that blessed cup of tea seemed to have lost the magic of its strengthening and reviving powers; and at length, all further effort impossible, she waved off the last proffered morsel and lying back wearily, shook her head.

"Eat it yourself, you don't cheat fair, my man; and, ah, Tim," she added sadly, "you've forgotten something after all, for that day you drank our health in a glass of beer."

Timothy expected this, and was not to be taken unawares.

"Beer!" he answered unblushingly, "ah, yes, to be sure, so I did; and I was just thinking as I came along how tastes change. Why, there's a something almost unpleasant to me in the very idea now! So today if you please, my lass, I'll just drink your health in tea."

Molly said nothing. Only for a few minutes the room seemed dim and misty, and life was very sweet.

And so once more that wedding feast was kept.

* * * *

A little later, just as the short spring day was drawing to a close, the few pedestrians hurriedly wending their homeward way across that quiet bit of the park, paused for a moment to gaze at a somewhat unusual sight. It was that of a little old man, weak and tottering himself, but pushing bravely and steadily on with eyes firmly fixed on the still far distant gates, and carrying on his back, her thin arms clasped about his neck, her hands firmly grasped in his, an old sick woman, Molly, his wife.

Hearts are kind, and more than one friendly offer of help had been made to Timothy, but though grateful for the offers he had seemed almost impatient at the delay, and declining all assistance had plodded quietly on again.

He could hardly have told how often he had stopped to rest since first that strange journey had been begun; certainly each time that the shelter of a friendly seat had been gained, often of necessity when there had been no such help at hand. Somehow he had fancied himself so much stronger than had proved to be the case, for it surely could not be that Molly was heavier than he had imagined, and she so weak and ill!

At first her cough had been terribly bad and it had torn and hurt him so to hear it; but of late it had seemed to get better and at last it had ceased altogether, and very gratefully Timothy had thanked God for that. A few moments ago they had stopped to rest again for the last time and he had questioned her tenderly as to how she did. Her face looked paler he thought, but she seemed easy and happy, and she had smiled so sweetly at him as she answered rather drowsily, "Quite comfortable, Timothy, only very sleepy; good night, my man," and he had kissed her lips tenderly and reverently as he always did, and then cheered and comforted had once more pushed on.

Ah! there were the park gates almost reached at last; and indeed it was time, for his old arms ached terribly and his old knees threatened to fail him altogether. He spoke encouragingly to her from time to time, but she had evidently fallen asleep for she did not answer him. It was better so, he thought, for now she could not guess how tired he was, and it would have hurt and vexed her sorely had she known it; his good old loving Moll!

Only a few more weary steps and the gates were really gained. Passing through them on they went, these two strange travelers, and the little band of urchins in their wake noticed that just before the great door of the hospital came in sight the old man panted more and more and his poor little stock of strength seemed almost exhausted.

Yes, the labor of love was all but over now; one more effort and the goal was reached. Worn and weary, and spent with fatigue, but still clasping tight that precious burden, Timothy stumbled up the last steep steps, and as friendly arms drew him into the safe shelter of that fire-lit hall, and kindly faces looked pityingly into his, the place seemed suddenly to become confused and misty, the voices to recede further and further away, till at last, wrapped in a merciful unconsciousness, he remembered no more.

Faithful unto death; his task was done; that kiss in the park had indeed sealed their last good-by, and his loving old arms had held her to the end. For as they gently unclasped her arms from about his neck, they saw that Molly was dead.

* * * *

They would so willingly have kept him on, at least a day or two, till he should have recovered somewhat from the shock of that first sad awakening, but the old man was firm. The little attic room was his for a week or two longer and then—why, then there was the "House," he said; the dreaded law of separation had lost all power to hurt him now; he would just take one more look at her and then go home.

They went with him to where she lay, the matron and a doctor; not the friendly young doctor of the morning, but another whose face looked unsatisfied and tired. Something had gone amiss with his life-springs of late, and since then he had ceased to believe in the possibility of good, either human or divine, and now he eyed Timothy with a half curious, half pitying gaze.

The latter shed no tears, had shed none indeed since first they broke the news to him; the comfort of them might come later, perhaps, and there was time enough.

He stood by her now, perfectly composed and calm, scanning earnestly each still feature and though to learn it the better by heart. Then it laid his honest, old, work-worn hand on hers and kept it there for a moment.

"The ring," whispered the doctor to the matron, "it may buy him a drop of comfort at least. Let him have it."

She hesitated, then touching Timothy gently on the arm she pointed to it.

"You will like to have it, perhaps?" she asked softly.

He glanced down at it, such a poor little line of gold, worn thin in long and loving service for him, and shook his head.

"Thank you, ma'am," he answered gratefully. "You're very kind, but I'd rather not. Come good or ill, my old woman would never part with that, and I won't take it from her now."

He hesitated for a moment, then gaining courage as he looked into the matron's sympathetic face, he continued—

"If I might make so bold, ma'am, would you let me have my dear girl's bonnet?"

Very tenderly she gave it to him, such a poor, rusty thing, and he received it reverently as we do something that is sacred and very precious; then with a grateful "Thank you, ma'am," he turned to leave the room. He glanced towards the doctor as though to bid him good-by too, but he had moved off from them and seemed busy over something at the further end of the ward. So Timothy went away.

He had almost reached the great outer hall when he heard the sound of hurrying footsteps behind him and his own name spoken, and turning round he saw the doctor.

The latter looked at him silently for a moment, and there was an expression on his face that had been wanting there of late.

"Will you shake hands with me?" said the doctor.—Waverly Magazine.

### QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

On the big steamer Oceanic there is no seat at table marked No. 13, nor any cabin bearing that number. This is a concession to superstition.

In a notice recently posted in a church at West Kensington (London), prospective pew purchasers were informed that certain pews were "specially desirable," because "the contribution plate is not passed to them."

Near Worms, Germany, a few days ago a number of prehistoric tombs were laid bare containing skeletons of what must have been an exceedingly tall race of people, all buried in a stopping posture. The relics are assigned to a period 4000 years ago.

Rats in the mines of Colorado have bushy tails, like squirrels. They are petted by the miners, and sit on their haunches beside the workmen while the latter eat their meals, waiting for scraps to be thrown to them. Miners always share their meals with them and never try to harm them.

While an old Paris hawker named Mme. Jean Jacques was trying the other day to dislodge a mouse which had sought refuge in the chimney she disturbed some bricks and discovered a hiding place containing bills to the value of $8000, which had belonged to a former tenant of miserly habits.

A curious old method of letting church and town lands which prevails at Corby, near Kettering, England, was put in force recently. The parishioners having assembled in the vestry, with the rector in the chair, a candle was lit with a pin stuck in the wax. Bidding then proceeded until the pin dropped, when the last bidder was declared the purchaser.

Experiments with worms have been tried by Mrs. W. H. Pinney of Springfield, Mass. She took 12 earthworms, divided each in two parts, and placed each part in a spearate glass. A tail grew to the head part of each worm, and a head grew to the tail part of each of 10 worms. Two tail parts failed to grow heads. The result of this experiment was 22 perfect worms.

Soil was brought up from a depth of 326 feet from a coal mine in Belgium, and from it sprouted weeds of a species entirely unknown to botanists

## FACTS ABOUT COMMERCE

### TREMENDOUS STRIDES MADE BY THE UNITED STATES.

**This Country is Piling Up Trade Balances More Rapidly Than All the Rest of the World Put Together—A Showing to Delight All Patriots.**

A work shortly to be brought out by the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics promises to add greatly to the prestige of that valuable institution as at present managed. To the careful and comprehensive work of this bureau the country has been indebted in the past three years for a vast quantity of useful and light-giving information bearing upon the important facts of our foreign commerce. Than the reports so frequently sent out to the press of the country nothing has had or could have a more marked influence for good in the way of telling the truth as to our tremendous advance in wealth and prosperity. Nonpartisan though they were, and dealing solely with facts and figures gleaned from official sources, and hence of undoubted accuracy, the bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics exercised a potent influence in determining the outcome of the great political campaign of 1900.

The opening chapter of the forthcoming statistical abstract of the world's commerce for a long term of years shows the total imports and exports of each country of the world having statistical records, from the earliest date for which the figures are attainable down to the present time. In the case of the United Kingdom the report begins with the year 1800 and shows the total imports, total exports and excess of imports or exports in each year from that date to the present time. In the case of Austria-Hungary the record begins with the year 1860; Belgium, 1831; France, 1831; Germany, 1872; Italy, 1861; Netherlands, 1860; Russia, 1861; Spain, 1860; Norway, 1860; Sweden, 1860; Canada, 1851; Mexico, 1873; Argentina, 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japan, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypt, 1874; and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1851, in each case the figures covering the entire period from the earliest date named to the present time. The subsequent chapters will give the details of the commerce of each of these countries, the principal articles imported and exported during a term of years down to the latest attainable date, and the principal countries from which its exports are distributed.

Every contrast set forth in this excellent compilation serves to emphasize the value of that economic policy which begins by encouraging diversified home production and ends by cheapening the cost and increasing the consumption of the articles produced. For example, we find that the United Kingdom, which in the year 1800 amounted to $81,310,000, amounted in 1899 to $2,043,896,450, an increase of 2400 per cent.; while in the case of the United States the imports for home consumption in 1800 were $52,121,891, and in 1899, $685,441,892, an increase of 1215 per cent. Taking the export side the contrast is much more clearly in favor of the United States. The exports of articles of home production from the United Kingdom in 1800 were $111,107,000, and in 1899 $1,287,151,345, an increase of 1059 per cent.; in the case of the United States the exports of home products in 1800 were $31,840,903, and in 1899, $1,203,931,222, an increase of 3681 per cent.

In the case of France the comparison is equally significant. The imports for consumption into France in 1831 were $72,182,000, and in 1899, $872,032,000, an increase of 1108 per cent.; while the exports of articles of home production were in 1831 $88,088,000, and in 1899, $801,452,000, an increase of 810 per cent. In the case of the United States the imports for home consumption in 1831 were $82,008,110, and in 1899, $685,441,889, an increase of 734 per cent., and the exports of articles of home production were in 1831, $59,218,583, and in 1899, $1,203,931,222, an increase of 1933 per cent.

The official data covering the commerce of the German Empire in its present form begin with the year 1872, in which year the imports for home consumption were $793,726,000, and in 1899, $1,304,977,000, an increase during that period of sixty-four per cent. The exports of home products were, in 1872, $564,165,000, and in 1899, $801,452,000, an increase of forty-two per cent. A comparison of the figures of the commerce of the United States covering the same period shows the imports for home consumption in 1872 to be $560,419,034, and in 1899, $685,441,892, an increase of twenty-four per cent., and the exports of home products in 1872, $428,487,131, and in 1899, $1,203,931,222, an increase of 181 per cent.

On the subject of trade balances the figures are tremendously convincing as to the policy of restricting competitive imports for the benefit of home industries, while at the same time increasing the volume of exports. In the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, and practically all European countries except Russia, Austria-Hungary and Spain, the imports exceed the exports, in some cases by large sums, and this is true also of China and Japan. In the newer and great producing countries, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Australia and India, the exports exceed the imports in nearly every case, though in sums which are insignificant when compared with the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States in recent years.

A study of the detailed figures in this group of favored countries whose exports exceed their imports, and a comparison of their exports with that of the United States alone furnishes a striking evidence of the phenomenal prosperity of our own country. No one of the eighteen countries whose exports exceed imports shows a favorable balance of trade approaching that enjoyed by the United States, and a compilation of the excess of exports in the entire group of eighteen countries having such excess gives a grand total of only $414,845,000 in the latest attainable year, as against an excess of $544,542,131 in favor of the United States alone in the fiscal year 1900, and an estimated excess of upward of $600,000,000 for the calendar year 1900.

### QUEER PEOPLE.

**Free Trade Theorists Made to Look Foolish by the Tremendous Facts of Protection.**

The third full year of the Dingley tariff finds the total volume of our foreign commerce far beyond the two-billion-dollar mark, with exports of more than $1,500,000,000, or about $200,000,000 more than for 1899, and an apparent trade balance of about $650,000,000 in our favor. Here is a tremendous increase over all previous records of trade and commerce. Imports have increased too, though not in the same proportion, and we have been more liberal buyers than ever before of foreign commodities. True, these commodities are largely non-dutiable and non-competitive articles required for use in American manufactures; and with the exception of a few luxuries or fads we are buying less and less of foreign goods that are as well or better made at home. Commenting on these remarkable conditions the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

In the light of these facts and figures and the events of the last eight years, it would be interesting to learn what the wise men of the Cleveland period really think of their system of political economy. To paraphrase a celebrated free trade epigram they are confronted with conditions, not theories. Professor Sumner and his school would have told us, say twelve years ago, or even six years ago, that the protective policy of the Republican party would, within a decade, close the markets of the world against our products and manufactures, paralyze our industries and pauperize our workingmen. They not only would have told us so, but they did tell us so, and, what is even more to the point, they proved to the satisfaction of millions of our people that they were right.

Yet the prosperity which these academies promised would come under a reversal of the protective policy did not materialize; on the contrary, some of the cruelest years of the republic followed the practical application of their theories by Mr. Cleveland. And now, in spite of the "stone wall" the Republican party erected around the country; in spite of the "barbarous methods in economic reasoning" employed by the Republican party; in spite of "the perversion of the natural laws of trade" by the Republican party; in spite of the refusal of the nation to be guided by the learned doctrinaires of the great universities, our exports to foreign countries this year bid fair to reach the amazing total of $1,500,000,000, or $600,000,000 in excess of our imports.

Add to this enormous bulk of foreign trade, by many hundreds of millions greater than any the country ever knew under free trade or low tariff politics, the stupendous increase that has taken place in purely domestic trade between 76,000,000 of the best paid and most liberal buying people on the face of the earth—an increase that must be measured by billions of dollars—and you have an aggregate of prosperity so huge that to compute it takes one's breath away. It makes the academicians look extremely silly. It ought to make them keep still. But it doesn't. There are lots of them left yet who will tell you that a protective tariff is a clog upon domestic trade and foreign commerce. Queer people, these academicians! It seems to be impossible for them to realize that the march of events has left them behind. Such, however, is the fact.

**Bells That Ring in the Twentieth Century**

**Not an Advocate of Sackcloth.**

In his speech at Philadelphia the President referred to "that great body of our citizens who, belonging to another party, powerfully assisted in the achievement of the result," and also of "former members of our own party, who, with honesty of purpose, separated from us a few years ago on financial issues, but have now returned and are home again to stay." It is one of the traits of McKinley that he never prescribes sackcloth and ashes for any American citizen.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Mourning for Ancestors Portraits.**

A fire broke out recently in the palace of the emperor of Korea at Seoul and completely destroyed the sanctuary, where the mortuary tablets of the imperial family are kept. The residential part of the palace seems to have escaped uninjured. A financial question will be the issue of this calamity. Funeral rites, erecting of tombs and constructing of cenotaphs are immensely costly operations in Korea, and there is no money at present in the imperial exchequer. As a first step the Korean court went into mourning for three days because the portraits of the imperial ancestors were destroyed in the conflagration. All officialdom robed itself in white and the inmates of the palace wore sackcloth and fared roughly.—A. Bellamy Brown, in Chicago Record.

## NEW CENTURY WELCOMED

### A World-Wide Observance of the Occasion.

### OUR COUNTRY'S JOLLIFICATION

**The Twentieth Century Greeted With the Most Impressive and Unique Celebrations That History Records—United States Ablaze From Maine to California—Observances in Other Lands.**

New York City (Special).—The welcome which New Yorkers gave to the twentieth century was essentially similar to that which it extends to each New Year, only it was one hundred times more enthusiastic. A choir of 1000 voices led the singing on City Hall steps. The crowds were phenomenal in size, and they gathered around churches with chimes in many parts of the city, from the Battery to the Bronx, not omitting Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Fireworks there were also, and fine electrical displays from several building, notably from the City Hall. Flags and bunting decorated the same public structure in profusion, and were repeated in lesser degree on hotels, office buildings, theatres and private houses by the thousand all over the city.

In the scores of churches the watch meetings were well attended. Theatres, restaurants and clubs were filled to overflowing, and everywhere were hilarity, merriment and good cheer.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—A moment before the City Hall clock struck the hour of midnight and ushered in the twentieth century and the 100th anniversary of Buffalo's birth there was a display of electric lights on the top of the Prudential Building, the highest structure in the city. It was the signal for the wildest scenes of noisy demonstration ever witnessed in Buffalo.

Special trains were run from all nearby country towns. All the office buildings and public structures in the lower part of the city were illuminated, and most of the private residences. Watch night services were held in nearly all the churches, and were well attended.

Chicago (Special).—Clad in a mantle of snow and illuminated from head to foot, Chicago welcomed the dawn of the twentieth century. A pandemonium of noises reigned, to add emphasis to the welcome. A religious feeling marked the observance of the event in almost every quarter. At the Coliseum 10,000 persons watched the new year and the new century in, under the auspices of the Red Cross, and the various consuls in the city read the messages which their rulers had sent to the meeting.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—San Francisco ushered in the new century with great enthusiasm. There was a general illumination of the large business buildings, and many residences were beautifully lighted up. In the churches and halls watch night meetings were held, and midnight was heralded with a clamor of bells and of horns that could have been heard many miles.

**EUROPE WELCOMES NEW CENTURY.**

**Noisy Demonstrations in the Capitols of the Old World.**

London (By Cable).—Great Britain welcomed the twentieth century with the chiming of bells, feasting, prayer and song. Watch night parties were held all over the kingdom. Tens of thousands of Londoners gathered in cathedrals, churches and mission halls and spent the first hour of the new century asking for wisdom to use his opportunities aright. Within St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey the scenes were very impressive. Audiences representing all classes were assembled there, and boy choirs flooded the naves and transepts with melody.

Berlin, Germany (By Cable).—The opening of the new century was celebrated here with great jubilation. Two minutes before 12 o'clock the babel in the streets was hushed. Every one was waiting the first stroke of midnight. Suddenly from hundreds of thousands of throats of men, women and children ascended the horse, prolonger cry "Prosit neujahr!" (Here's to the new year). The din which followed was indescribable. There were clanging of bells, whistling, shouting and infinite horse play, but no ill-humor. As in Berlin, so it was in every town in the empire. There was not a single trace of solemnity.

Vienna, Austria (By Cable).—Vienna celebrated the incoming of the new century under a heavy mantle of snow. A midnight pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's Gothic dome by the Archbishop. A large body of court functionaries, high military authorities and the entire Municipal Council attended. After the service Mayors and Councillors feasted in the Gothic Town Hall.

Brussels, Belgium (By Cable).—A great feature of the "Century Celebration" was the monster reception at the Hotel de Ville, given by the Burgomaster. All the diplomatic corps and the leading members of society were present. At midnight all the boy guests sang the Belgian national air. The hotels and cafes all over town were open all night. Virtually the entire population of Brussels greeted the new century.

Rome, Italy (By Cable).—Solemn and impressive services in St. Peter's Cathedral and in all the Roman Catholic churches throughout Italy celebrated the passing of the old century and the birth of the new. The day was also fittingly commemorated in all the offices of State. The Pope celebrated midnight mass in his private chapel.

Lausanne, Switzerland (By Cable).—Throughout Switzerland the new century received a rousing welcome. Rockets, church bells, cannon, trumpets, mandoline players and singing crowds made up celebrations everywhere on the Alps and in the valleys. Many watch fires were burned on high mountains.

Copenhagen, Denmark (By Cable).—Snow-covered ground, a starry night, a great royal dinner at the Palace, crowds in the streets and a lavish display of fireworks was Denmark's greeting to the new century.

Paris (By Cable).—Emperor Nicholas and President Loubet exchanged New Year telegrams with wishes for the prosperity of the friendly and allied nations.

**UNITED AUSTRALIA REJOICES.**

**New Century Means Much For the South Pacific Federation.**

Sydney, N. S. W. (By Cable).—The new century and with it the new era of Federation were ushered in for Australia with public rejoicing. When midnight struck bells pealed and cannon boomed a welcome to the birthday of United Australiasia. On Tuesday there was a procession from Government House to Centennial Park for the inauguration of the Earl of Hopetoun, the Governor-General. The American arch is of imposing design. It is surmounted by a colossal eagle, and bears the mottoes, "The United States Greets United Australiasia," and "Hail to the New-Born Commonwealth."

**PRESIDENT GREETS NEW CENTURY.**

**No Formal Entertainment in the White House, But Many Friends Were Present.**

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Less noise than is usual on New Year's Eve in Washington ushered in the new century. There was no formal entertainment in the White House, but some of the members of the Cabinet and other friends called and spent most of the evening with the President and Mrs. McKinley.

There were many entertainments in private houses and box parties in all the theatres. Watch-meetings were held in most of the churches, and in many of them elaborate musical programmes were performed.

**New Year's Day in Pekin.**

Pekin, China (By Cable).—The advent of the new year and century was celebrated in Pekin on an elaborate scale. General Chaffee gave a reception in the morning, and Mr. Conger received in the afternoon.

**Lived in Three Centuries.**

Carlisle, Penn. (Special).—Mrs. Sallie Coover, of Mechanicsburg, has seen parts of three centuries. She was present at a celebration of the incoming of the twentieth century. She has lived through all the nineteenth century and four years of the eighteenth century, as she is now 104 years old.

Southington, Conn. (Special).—Mrs. Sylvia C. Bannon, of this town, with the incoming of the New Year, has lived in three centuries. Mrs. Bannon was born on July 27, 1800, and has completed the ten decades of the nineteenth century in full possession of her faculties.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—Mrs. Sally Batcheler, of Peabody, sat up to see the dawn of the new century, the third in which she has lived. Mrs. Batcheler is 106 years old. She was born in Chichester, N. H., August 8, 1794, her maiden name being Sally Ring.

Newport, R. I. (Special).—William Earl Cook, of Portsmouth, R. I., near Newport, if he survives, will be 104 years old on January 26. He is a native of Portsmouth. He still possesses his mental faculties, but is unable to walk without assistance.

Atlanta, Ga. (Special).—Andrew Montgomery, a negro, aged 105 years, led a prayer meeting at Friendship Baptist Church, to celebrate the birth of the new century.

**When the Century Began.**

The new century dawned away out in the Pacific Ocean at twenty minutes before 7 o'clock Monday morning by New York time.

Thence it traveled across Asia, Europe and the Atlantic Ocean, reaching New York at midnight, after a journey of seventeen hours and twenty minutes.

The new century began in Calcutta, India, a little after 1 o'clock Monday afternoon.

It was to St. Petersburg at 3 minutes to 5 o'clock, at dusk.

Rome saw it at a quarter past 6.

The century glass was turned in Paris at 6.55 p. m.

Nine minutes later old Father Time turned over the new leaf in London.

Flying swiftly past New York the new century reached first Chicago, then St. Louis, then Denver, then San Francisco, passing off into the blue waters of the Pacific at 3 a. m.

**Island Bought For a Coaling Station.**

An island of 130 acres in the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Guam, has been purchased by the Navy Department at Washington for $900 from the native owners. It is to be used as a coaling station.

**Uncle Sam's Cash Balance.**

The close of the nineteenth century found the United States possessed of a cash balance in the Treasury, in excess of all reserve funds, of $144,141,474.67.

**Boers Capture a British Garrison.**

General Kitchener reports that the Boers took Helvetia, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, which was held by a detachment of the Liverpool Regiment, the British losing fifty killed and wounded and 200 captured. Reports of Boer activity over a wide field are received.

**Diamonds Found in New Mexico.**

The discovery of diamonds in the volcanic hills near Capitan, Otero County, N. M., has created intense excitement among the mining men in the vicinity.

**Battleship Wisconsin Finished.**

The new battleship Wisconsin has been turned over to the Government by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, Cal. The vessel is finished, but she is not to be placed in commission at present.

**$150,000 Fire in Iowa.**

Fire destroyed two buildings on Main street, Burlington, Iowa, occupied by Schrammel & Schmieg and by the Connor Mercantile Company. The losses are estimated at $150,000; insurance, $75,000.

**Sporting Brevities.**

It is stated that C. S. Titus, the Southern sculler, has gone to Europe, and will compete at the Henley regatta next March.

Harry Vardon, the American open golf champion, sailed for England a few days ago. While in this country he played seventy-three matches and won sixty-two.

Delegates to the Interlake Yachting Association meeting selected Put-In-Bay as the place for the next annual regatta. It will be held July 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1901.

## GOV. ODELL INAUGURATED

### Oath Administered to New York's New Executive at Albany.

### CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL

**Speech of Welcome by Retiring Governor Roosevelt — The Inaugural Address a Plea For a Business Administration and the Readjustment of the Burdens of Taxation.**

Albany (Special).—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was inaugurated Governor of the State of New York. The inaugural ceremony took place in the Assembly Chamber at the State Capitol. It was one of the most elaborate held here. Many thousands of citizens and visitors took part in the imposing exercises. More than 1500 National Guardsmen were in line in the escort column. The Assembly chamber, in which the oath of office was taken, was more elaborately decorated than ever before.

The inauguration ceremony was most impressive. The Assembly chamber presented a beautiful appearance and those present were not only unusually numerous, but representative and most enthusiastic. The ceremony was conducted on a platform erected over the Speaker's desk.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.
(Governor of New York.)

The chamber was filled to overflowing. On the platform were seated Mrs. Odell, wife of the new Governor; B. B. Odell, his father; Albert Odell, his son, and other members of his family, the wives of the State officers, and members of their families; the heads of State departments and their wives, daughters and their friends.

Governor-elect Odell, Governor Roosevelt and other members of the party entered the chamber at the noon hour, and were greeted with applause.

Right Rev. William Croswell Doane opened the ceremony with prayer.

Mr. Roosevelt's address of welcome to his successor was brief and heartily congratulatory. Governor Odell's response was a plea for economy in the administration of State affairs, a warning that the burdens of taxation should be equally distributed, and a pledge that he would be guided solely by the desire to give to the constitution and the wishes of the people their full purport.

The oath of office was then administered by Secretary of State John T. McDonough, on a new Bible, purchased for the occasion.

This concluded the ceremony, and the band played and the audience cheered.

Governor Odell's first act was to sign the commissions to his secretary and the members of his military staff, as follows: Secretary, James G. Graham, of Newburg; Adjutant General, Edward M. Hoffman, of Elmira; Military Secretary, Major Harrison K. Bird, of New York City, and aides.

Governor Odell held the usual noonday reception in the chamber.

**Michigan's New Governor.**

Lansing, Mich. (Special).—Aaron T. Bliss, of Saginaw, was inaugurated Governor of Michigan. He and his staff, escorted by the militiary, marched to the Capitol, which was surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd. They were met by Governor Pingree and the retiring officials. The oath of office was administered to the new Governor and the State officials by Chief Justice Montgomery, of the Supreme Court.

**Rhode Island Capitol Opened.**

Providence, R. I. (Special).—The General Assembly of Rhode Island was convened here Tuesday, the sessions being held for the first time in the new State House. Governor William Gregory was escorted to the State House by the First Light Infantry.

**A Whole Town Fought Fire.**

Fire destroyed the Bellaire stamping plant, at Harvey, Ill., causing $400,000 loss and throwing 700 persons out of employment. Insurance, $375,000. Household property was bundled into the streets and for hours women and children, shivering in the snow, stood guard over it, while the male population worked to prevent the spread of the flames.

**Young Girl's Death Laid to Cigarettes.**

Sadie Bell, the thirteen-year-old daughter of John Bell, of Trenton, N. J., died of lung trouble. It is said that the child with other young companions was addicted to cigarette smoking and that her lungs were affected by the practice.

**Baron Von Ketteler's Slayer Executed.**

The man who killed Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister to China, in June last, was beheaded in the presence of a large number of spectators at Pekin.

**Labor World.**

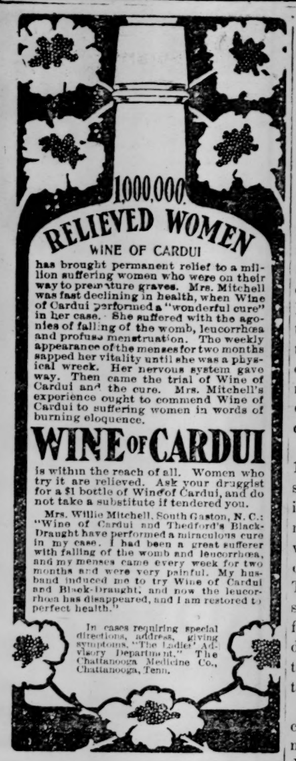
Prussia has 311 beet-sugar factories.

Over 118,000 railroad cars were built in the United States in 1899.

One hundred puddlers at the Lebanon (Penn.) rolling mills are striking for $3.50 a ton.

The Scranton (Penn.) Railway Company refused its employes' petition for an increase of wages, and a strike is possible.

The Southern Car and Foundry Company is to erect a pressed steel car works at Birmingham, Ala., with an annual capacity of 6000 cars.



has brought permanent relief to a million suffering women who were on their way to premature graves. Mrs. Mitchell was fast declining in health, when Wine of Cardui performed a "wonderful cure" in her case. She suffered with the agonies of falling of the womb, leucorrhœa and profuse menstruation. The weekly appearance of the menses for two months sapped her vitality until she was a physical wreck. Her nervous system gave way. Then came the trial of Wine of Cardui and the cure. Mrs. Mitchell's experience ought to commend Wine of Cardui to suffering women in words of burning eloquence.

**WINE OF CARDUI**

is within the reach of all. Women who try it are relieved. Ask your druggist for a $1 bottle of Wine of Cardui, and do not take a substitute if tendered you.

Mrs. Willie Mitchell, South Gaston, N. C.: "Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught have performed a miraculous cure in my case. I had been a great sufferer with falling of the womb and leucorrhœa, and my menses came every week for two months and were very painful. My husband induced me to try Wine of Cardui and Black-draught, and now the leucorrhœa has disappeared, and I am restored to perfect health."

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.


The famous fogs of Newfoundland are only found as a rule on the east and south coasts and on the "banks," being caused by the meeting of the arctic current with the gulf stream. The interior in summer is described as a most delightful climate, resembling that of the south of France.

**For Rheumatism.**

Mr. Johnson—I notice, Jasper, that you have the rheumatism as bad as ever. Don't you ever take anything for it?

Jasper—'Deed I does, sah. I takes crutches mostly.—Boston Courier.


**FREE BLOOD AND SKIN CURE.**
**An Offer Proving Faith.**

Ulcers, Eating Sores, Cancer Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs and Scales of Eczemr, Aches and Pains on bones, back or joint, Syphilitic Blodi Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated blood troubles are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm. We challenge the world for a case of blood disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? skin pale? all run down? as tired in the morning as when you went to bed? catarrh? putrid breath? eruptions sores in mouth or throat? If so, your blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the blood pure and rich, heal every sore; stops the aches and pains, build up the broken down body and invigorats the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect blood purifier made. Sold at drug stores; $1 per large bottle, including complete directions. To prove our faith in Blood Balm a trial bottle is given to sufferers. For free trial bottle, address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble and free personal advice given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B



**Norfolk and Southern R. R.**

Schedule in effect Sept. 24th 1900.

TRAIN SERVICE

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2:45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " " 4:25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9:20, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

eave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11:40, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " " 12:40, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " " 5:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 5:55, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " " 6:55, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Bowan River Landings and Friday for scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6:00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, Acc. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12:00, noon, and Friday 12:30, p. m., for Pasquotank River Landings. Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 7, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, General Mng'r.
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag



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# The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor.


## WHAT IS WANTED.

We want the trade of the Orient all of it that we can secure on a profitable basis, the same as we trade with England and the Continental countries. We want the trade of France, all of it that we can do on the same basis. But we do not want the trade of France at the expense of our fruit growers, by a reciprocal arrangement that would admit the dried fruit and other products of that country at a lower rate of duty.

The followers of Bryan said in 1896 that we could not have expansion of our foreign trade without giving foreigners free access to our own markets. The followers of Bryan were discredited and defeated in the campaign of 1896, and the Dingley Tariff bill took the place of the Wilson Tariff law. Expansion of our foreign trade followed, despite prediction to the contrary—a greater extension than ever before in the history of the country.

We can have the trade of other countries without ruining our own manufacturers and producers or reducing our laborers to a state of pauperism. What is vastly more important we can preserve our home markets, the best in the world, and bound to continue the best as long as our people are prosperous.

## THE FARMERS' GAIN.

It is interesting to compare the condition of the farmer to-day with what it was five years ago. The statistics of the increase in the value of farm products during the period from 1895 to 1900 are positively bewildering. The corn crop has advanced in value from $544,983,534 to $629,210,110, or 16 per cent; wheat from $237,938,988 to $319,542,269, or 34 per cent; oats from $163,655,068 to $198,167,975, or 16 per cent; cotton from $260,338,096 to $332,000,000, or 27 per cent; tobacco from $35,574,220 to $45,000,000, or 30 per cent. and flax from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000, or 100 per cent. During this period the value of the live stock in the country has increased by $633,000,000. In the value of the staples named above the farmers are worth $1,000,000,000 more than they were five years ago. If to this sum were added the amounts paid in the cancellation of debt, the improvement of property and the money deposited in banks we should find that the prosperity boom which came in when Clevelands free trade policy went out has increased the agricultural wealth of the country by more than $2,000,000,000.

## THE PHILIPPINE OUTLOOK.

The outlook in the Philippines is brighter than it was a few months ago. Two circumstances aid the Americans in their work in the islands. The defeat of Bryan deprived the rebels of all chance of getting the powerful aid from this country which they looked for, and the terms which the Administration has offered to the Fillipinos are so favorable that they are winning the adhesion of a larger and larger body of the islanders. Nevertheless, the Army reorganization bill should be passed at the earliest possible moment. The present force of 60,000 or 65,000 troops in the Philippines can not be safely reduced very far until absolute peace is established, and under the existing law the army will be reduced to 27,000 for the country as a whole on July 1 next unless a measure supplying more troops is passed in the interval.

In discussing the proposed disinfranchising amendment, which Virginia bids fair to adopt, the Norfolk-Virginian one of the leading Democratic organs of the State, makes the following comment, which, coming from such a source, and considered in the light of present history, we consider well worthy of notice.

"While Republican leaders of the South have openly declared their satisfaction at the adoption of the disfranchising amendments, on the ground that they will benefit the Republican party. It obviously follows that they will injure the Democratic party. Republicans understand that when the Democratic party disfranchises the negro in any State, it surrenders the enormous advantage that the negro's alliance with the Republican party has always given the Democracy. They know the negro vote makes the "solid South," and for purely partisan purposes are glad to see the greater part of that vote cut off."

The Virginian, however, is in despair over the possibility of any such action.

With the amount for December estimated, our export trade for the year with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Samoa is represented by the sum of fifty millions of dollars. Last vear the total value of our exports to those islands was a little more than forty one and one-half million; in 1898 it was a little more than nineteen millions and in 1897 it was a little less than seventeen millions. It will be seen that in three years our trade with these islands alone has nearly trebled, and between this country and the Philippines there is but the beginning of commercial intercourse.

While our manufactured exports are immense and increasing in volume, there are many important industries which are as yet meagerly represented. Protection and the home market still have their work to do. Generally speaking, the goods which we are selling abroad are the products of industries which the enormous, increasing demands of the home market have developed. No important industry in this county has come into being in response to the influences of the foreign market alone.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer says: The white people in this State paid for public school taxes last year $576,577, and the negroes paid $76,772. The assessed value of the property of whites is $246,723,769, and of negroes $9,492,668. The value of negro property is about $500,000 greater than the year before.

Professedly a Free Trade country, believing that everything should be bought in the cheapest market, Great Britain, nevertheless, cries out in anger when the British officials of the Egyptian or Indian service purchase railway bridges or locomotives in America.

New York is celebrating the birth of the new era with one of her regular spasmodic reform movements. On this present occasion she is seemingly having an especially bad attack. The Tammany Tiger is at the same time credited with "that weary feeling."

Ex-President Cleveland seems to have succeeded in stirring up the animals in a most effective manner. From a strictly non-partisan standpoint we must admit that he is one of the most lively political corpses of which we have yet heard tell.

The official figures of the vote for President, published at last, show that McKinley's plurality in the popular vote was 847,897, a gain over 1896 of 246,025.

The Raleigh Christian Advocate, in its review of the Conference at Newberne says that 5,174 new members were taken into the church during the past year.

The dawn of the Twentieth Century finds Uncle Sam jovial and jubilant.

Will Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan have the last word.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1901.

Republican senators in conferences held since the reassembling of Congress, have shown a determination to resort to the heroic measures it the threatened fillibustering to prevent the carrying out of the legislative programme announced in the beginning of the session be resorted to by the opposition. This determination was voiced by Senator Lodge when he said: "By the end of January the Senate will be wearied of fillibustering tactics and the limit of patience will have been reached. We will then easily find a way to take a vote. There is no disposition on the part of republicans to violate the traditions of the Senate, but a limit to dilatory tactics will be insisted on. I have no idea that the army bill will fail." There is a hint in this for the would-be fillibusters, but whether they will accept it remains to be ascertained.

Senator Perkins, who is one of the staunch supporters of the Nicaragua Canal bill, said of that measure: "I am of the opinion that the Senate will pass the Canal bill some time in February. The impression seems to have gone abroad that the U. S. cannot and will not do anything toward canal legislation until England is heard from. This is not correct, for I know that the canal bill will be called up in the Senate by Mr. Morgan in due time at this session, without reference to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and from what I have heard the bill will be passed. The measure will be held back until the end of January purely out of courtesy to Great Britian, in order to give reasonable time for the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but the Senate does not intend to wait on the pleasure of Lord Salisbury, as there is nothing requiring the treaty-making body to hold the bill in obeyance pending the ratification of the convention, and it will not be held. As to the fate of the treaty, I am convinced that England will accept it as amended. She knows that we want the canal and are bound to have it, without reference to the Hay-Pauncefote compact, if necessary."

Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirksville, Mo., desired to present the first application for a U. S. Patent in the twentieth century, and his attorneys, C. A. Snow & Co., were at the Patent Office in time to secure the record for him.

Secretary Root has decided that the report made to him by A. L. Lawshe an expert accountant, on the handling and disbursing of Cuban funds, contains matter which it would be against public interest to make public at this time. Consequently the Senate resolution asking for a copy of the report will not be complied with. Individual Senators who care to read the report will have no trouble in doing so. Those who see anything sensational in Secretary Root's failure to send the report to the Senate have short memories. It is a very frequent occurrence. Sometimes the member of the Cabinet asked for a document merely ignores the request, and sometimes the President answers by saying that to comply would be prejudicial to public interests.

The House has jumped into business with the same vim displayed previous to the holiday recess. It is not in the power of the minority to obstruct the programme, if they had the disposition, but so far they have not shown any disposition to attempt it. There is a fight over the Reapportionment bill, but it is not on party lines. The opposition to the bill reported by the majority of the Census committee is headed by members from the States which will each lose one member of the House if the bill becomes a law.

**Work of the A. & M. College.**

In his report to the Legislature on the condition of the N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, President Winston says that there is a large and growing demand for industrial education, and that this demand is bound to increase for years to come.

He says, "The rapid growth of manufactures in our State, the certainty of further increase and multiplication, the opening up of new industries, the utilization of water power by mechanical or electrical transmission, the development of intensive and diversified agriculture, especially trucking, fruit growing, stock-raising, and dairying, the setting up and management of electric plants for light and power, of water works, ice plants, cold storage, laundries, and other small industries requiring machinery, are creating a large and increasing demand for engineers, draughtsmen, electricians, machinists, mechanics, textile-workers, dairy-men, stock-men and farmers. The demand is far greater than the supply. It is our duty to meet this supply, and we are striving to do so; but we lack teachers, tools, machinery and buildings."

The A. & M. College is a college for the people and for the times. It teaches boys to work and produce wealth. It ought to have a thousand students. Every county should have at least ten boys there. As this college is the only one in the State giving industrial education, it should be well equipped for instruction in all industrial lines. It needs a textile building, a chapel, dormitories for students, a machinery building and additional equipment of tools and machines. All these wants should be supplied. The college is a good financial investment and the State should keep it up to the proper standard of efficiency.

**The Weather Calendar that Predicted the Galveston Storm.**

One of the best calendars of the season is the "Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar for 1901", published by the Chattanooga Medicine Company, maaufacturers of McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. The CAROLINIAN office has just received one from the publishers, which consists of twelve sheets of paper, 13x20 inches in size. Each strip contains the calendar for one month in large figures. Under the figures patent weather signals indicating Prof. Devoe's Weather forecats for every day in the year appear. This is the calendar that accurately predicted the Galveston storm a year before it occurred. A few copies of it can be secured by sending 10 one cent postage stamps to the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**A Jockey's Sensation When Riding.**

"If you ride with your head down—that is to say, bent slightly, so that the wind does not beat right on to your face—you can breathe easily, but if you hold your mouth wide open and let the air beat right in your face then you will have great difficulty in breathing, and if the race is a long one you will become exhausted by the end of the ride." So said a well known jockey when questioned on the subject of what his sensations were when riding in a race.

"A mile race on a good horse is run in about 1 minute and 40 seconds. A mile in 1 minute and 40 seconds is at the rate of 36 miles an hour, so, you see, a race horse travels at train speed.

"If you want to know how it feels to go through the air at race horse speed, just hang your head out of a railway carriage window, turning your face toward the way the train is traveling. At the same time imagine that you are sitting in a saddle and have to hold on to your horse and guide him on to victory if possible, keeping him from being run down or interfered with.

"It is no easy task to ride a horse in a race. The jockey must have all his wits about him. He does not have much time to think how he feels. When riding in a neck and neck race down the home stretch. I forget everything except that I must strain every nerve to pass the other horses. No thought is then given to the plaudits from the grand stand."

**The Gentle Reader.**

What has become of the gentle reader? asks Samuel M. Crothers in The Atlantic. One does not like to think that he has passed away with the stagecoach and the weekly news letter and that henceforth we are to be confronted only with the stony glare of the intelligent reading public. Once upon a time—that is to say, a generation or two ago—he was very highly esteemed. To him books were dedicated with long rambling prefaces and with episodes which were their own excuse for being. In the very middle of the story the writer would stop with a word of apology or explanation addressed to the gentle reader or at the very least with a nod or a wink no matter if the fate of the hero be in suspense or the plot be inextricably involved.

"Hang the plot!" says the author. "I must have a chat with the gentle reader and find out what he thinks about it."

And so confidences were interchanged, and there was gossip about the universe and suggestions in regard to the queerness of human nature until at last the author would jump up with: "Enough of this, gentle reader; perhaps it's time to go back to the story."

**No Time to Be Lost.**

He (timidly)—Now that we are engaged I—I presume I may—may—kiss you as much as I please, mayn't I?

She (encouragingly)—Yes, indeed. Make the most of your time, dear. There's no telling how long an engagement will last nowadays, you know.—Stray Stories.

**Simply Cutting.**

Gussie—Just aftah I stahted out it began waining, and I had to turn back.

Miss Kostique—How fortunate that there was some one there to tell you.

Gussie—To tell me what?

Miss Kostique—That it was raining.—Philadelphia Record.


**Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.**

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.



USE THE
**"Monarch" Broiler**
*And odorless* **Fry-Pan.**

Broiled meats are admitted to be the most palatable and nourishing.

**The "Monarch"**

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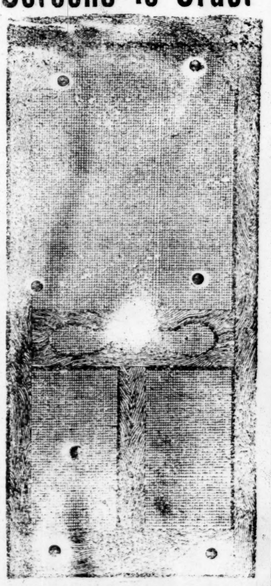

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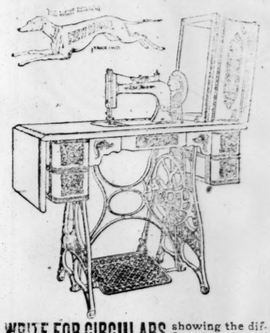

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A WORD ABOUT BRICK:—Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901.

### THE ARMY MULE.

Let others sing of the noble horse,
High-stepping, brave and gay,
Who prances proudly o'er the course
In his patrician way.
A humbler figure claims our song,
A victim of misrule,
The poor, oppressed, yet tough and strong,
American army mule:
The long-eared mule, Missouri mule,
The balking, biting, kicking, fighting,
Rough and rusty tried and trusty,
Tough old army mule.

He's no prize beauty, and, besides,
He wasn't made for show.
The meat inside his leathery hide
Is gristlier than crow.
But warring nations wait until
He comes across the sea
Before their armies move to kill
The blasted enemy.
He's ugly, churlish, crabbed [illegible],
And cross, and sullen, y
He's won his crown of ma [illegible]dom
A thousand times you k
That tough old mule, Mi[illegible] mule,
That aw-he-hawing, kicking, jawing,
Bucking, biting, swearing, fighting,
Ugly, rancorous, rude, cantankerous,
Old, moth eaten, weather-beaten,
Measly, piebald, glistening eyeballed,
Grouty, grumpy, rope tailed, dumpy,
Cussed old mule, Missouri mule,
American Army mule.

—Chicago Tribune.

### THROUGH OUR SPECTACLES

In reply to several inquiries we will state that Gov. Aycock will be inaugurated next Tuesday.

Begin the New Year and the new century with the determination to do your duty wherever your lot is cast.

The Government reports show that the Christmas mails were heavier than ever before in the history of the country.

WANTED.—A cook, woman or girl good wages: Address T. S. Ownley, Okisko P. O., Perquimans Co. 3t

A tick of the clock shifted the world from one century to another, but the tick was twenty-four hours long after all.

Uncle Sam has expanded more rapidly than he anticipated, but begins the new century with a stout heart and an unblotted record.

Mrs. Laura O. Mitchell has opened a first-class boarding house on Road St., near Main. Nicely furished rooms and an excellent table.

A large advertisement inspires confidence because it indicates the advertiser's faith in the fact that he has something worth advertising.

Weisel is agent in this city for Human-ite and World-known shoes for men. Also Zeigler Bro's shoes for adies and children.

The end of the vexed railroad litigation has been reached in the tax cases. The railroads will [illegible] the assessment made by the [illegible]poration commission. The comm[illegible] agrees, however, that hereafter [illegible] assess railroad property but once in four years.

Judge D. M. Furches of Statesville, has been appointed by Governor Russell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Faircloth. The selection was an excellent one. Judge Furches is a keen jurist, an able lawyer and a man well endowed with the calm and logical mind that should ever honor the Bench.

The Raleigh Post enters upon the new year with an enlarged edition. The Post is one of the, if not the leading daily of the Tar Heel State. It is a reliable sheet, and, though its leanings are Democratic, it is free from the rabidness and narrowness that refuses to concede to the other fellow the right of his opinion. Its success is a deserved tribute to its merits. The *reading public* likes to see fair play.

Ex Governor Curtis Hooks Brogden of Wayne county is dead, departing into the far beyond at Goldsboro on the 5th, at the ripe age of 85. He was one of the leading and most able Republicans of the State. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Two years later, on the death of Governor Caldwell he succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair, which he occupied until 1877. In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was a "farm product" and always stuck by the soil. At the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest agriculturists of his State. He was a confirmed old bachelor. Peace be to his memory.

The expressed opinion of a number of lawyers, both Republican and Democratic, that Gov. Russell would do well in resigning in order to have himself appointed to the vacant Chief-Justiceship had a very unfortunate effect upon our rabidly partisan contemporary of Raleigh, the News & Observer, and the reading public was treated to another dose of the nauseating political-news medicine which has already rendered that sheet notorious. Some zest was added to the affair, however, by a little editorial set-to between the Observer and the Raleigh Post *in re* the same matter. Our friends of Raleigh seem, by the way, very successful in keeping their dirty linen continually on the line.

There are three subjects which press upon the people for consideration, the proper care of the insane, the education of the young, and the proper treatment and recovery possible of those young people who from neglect or environment violate the criminal laws. It is this latter class we speak for to-day; the others need no argument. Some provision is demanded, by all the instincts of humanity and good citizenship as well as Christianity, to provide for the proper care, control and direction of those youths who commit offences against society other than being confined with and subjected to the baleful influences of older criminals. Many states have entered upon such work, and some have adopted systems of government which appeal strongly to the judgment.—Ex.

For the information of mariners, the Light House Board announces that on September 2, Light Vessel No. 69 was placed on the station, about 6¼ miles east-southeasterly from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal, and about 14⅝ miles SE. ¾ E. from Cape Hatteras Light House, and Light Vessel No. 71, formerly marking the station, was withdrawn.

Light Vessel No. 69 shows lights and sounds a fog signal having the same characteristics as those on Light Vessel No, 71, and her general appearance is the same as that of the latter vessel, excepting that she bears the number 69 instead of 71 on each bow.

On Croatan Sound, Roanoke Marshes Buoy, No. 2, a red second-class nun, reported adrift November 14, was replaced on its station November 29.

The superintendent of public instruction is issuing the warrants to the treasurers of the various counties of the State for their pro rata share of the $100,000 special appropriation to the school fund. The apportionment which is made among the counties according to the school population, shows that the Albemarle District is thus remembered: Beaufort, $1,176.15; Bertie, $1,138.86; Camden, $284.35; Chowan, $515.78; Currituck, $205.37; Dare, $224.04; Hertford, $835.28; Hyde $505.46; Martin, $835.54; Pasquotank, $660.51; Perquimans, $541.37; Pitt, $1,564.30; Tyrrell, $231.72; Washington, $552.87.

At the beginning of a New Year, it is a fine time to renew subscriptions and to pay up back dues. For over thirty years the CAROLINIAN has regularly appeared, has been faithful, reliable and devoted to the interests of the city, county and District. In the future as in the past, the aim of the editor will be to conduct a paper that will be conservative, true and up-to-date. To successfully do this a liberal support is necessary, and if our patrons can aid us by being prompt themselves and induce their neighbors and friends to subscribe, it will be appreciated. Only $1 in advance.

We have received the December and January issues of "Everybody's Magazine," a most entertaining monthly periodical published by John Wannamaker. It is patriotic and American in spirit and interest, taking rank with the best magazines of the country. In addition to various topics of general interest, a serial story, "Joscelyn Chesire," a story of the American Revolution, is commenced. As the chief characters were born and bred in this State it will be of special interest to North Carolinians. The subscription price is only $1 a year. Address John Wanamaker. Broadway, 4th Av. 9 and 10th streets, New York.

HOUSE WANTED—Any one having furnished rooms or a small furnished house, suitable for light house-keeping, to rent for a few months, will please apply at once to this office.

### LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 7:10 and will set to-night at 5:06.—M. J. Sawyer, late proprietor of the Hotel Central on Poindexter Street, has taken charge of the Arlington on Water Street.—L. L. Winder & Son, have moved their office from the Overman building to the late office of the Hotel Central.—On the 1st inst Mr. J. B. Hopkins, employed in the Citizens Bank of Norfolk, was married here to Miss Katherine Mehlhorn, of Hempstead, Md. The root of all discontent is said to be self love.—Miss Lucy Odell of Norfolk has been here on a visit to Mrs. P. S. Shipp on Cypress Street.—Miss Nina Banks has returned to the Female College at Littleton.—The steamer Hamilton discharged a cargo of salt for J. B. Flora & Co., a few days ago.—Character is sometimes lost before reputation is attained.—Referring to sun-set the poet says:—

One radiant outflash of surpassing splendor,
And with the perfect peace of self-surrender,
Without a tear,
Without a fear,
Like some high spirit summoned from our sight,
The sun steps down into the unknown night.

—Through oversight we neglected to acknowledge a pleasant call last week from our young friend Mr. A. E. Cahoon, who was home on a holiday visit. He has an appointment in the Forestry Department of the Government and is now stationed at Washington. He spent the summer in South Dakota.—Knowledge is what we learn. Wisdom is what we remember.—Our fishermen are beginning to prepare their nets for the approaching fishing season.—The May Flower has just been overhauled at Willey's ship yard.—Mr. Clate Thompson has purchased a lot on Factory Avenue on which he proposes to erect a manufacturing establishment.—Dr. C. J Sawyer is about remove his Standard Pharmacy from the West side of Poindexter street to the new Sharber building on the East side.—Mr. J. W. Sharber, because of failing health, has sold his interest in the hardware business to his partner Mr. B. F. White.—W. J. Woodley is moving his large stock of groceries, etc. from Water Street to the building one door North of the Post Office which he has recently purchased.—The Elizabeth City Buggy Company has removed several doors North of its former stand.—I. M. Meekins, Esq., has purchased the handsome residence of Mr. Noah Burfoot on West Main Street and expects to occupy it about February 1. Mr. Burfoot having purchased the lot now occupied by Dr. Wm. H. Morris, is will soon erect an up-to-date dwelling thereon.—Mr. Jos. T. McCabe has sold his residence on West Main Street to Mr. J. Q. A. Wood. Mr. McCabe has purchased the late David Davis lot where he will put up a handsome residence.—Mr. Abner Aydlett is shortly to erect a palatial dwelling on the vacant lot, north west corner of Main and Road streets. The town is still building up.—Let Sheppard Street be shelled. It would be a great improvement.—The tug G. F. Derickson, lying at the foot of Matthews Street, was discovered to be on fire on Friday night about 9:30 o'clock. The alarm was given and it was soon extinguished. The damage was not very great.—The services on Sunday at the Presbyterian church were especially interesting. The sermon of the new pastor, Rev. Hugh W. White, was an able one and made a very favorable impression. We acknowledge a very pleasant visit on Tuesday from Mr. White. He has spent four years as a Missionary to China, and gave us a very interesting account of the habits and customs of that peculiar people.—The special term of court which has been petitioned for by the Bar of the city will not be held, we understand, though badly needed. The holding thereof was opposed by many tax payers on the very pertinent ground of expense and as a consequence of this opposition all further action in regard thereto has been dropped.—We are pleased to hear that our young townsman, S. S. Lamb, Esq., is still further rapidly convalescing, and, on the green links of Aiken, is becoming a golf enthusiast.—

Keep quiet so the sage says and things will come out right;
Possess your soul in patience, and you will conquer in the fight;
For if you do not answer folk who nag you day by day,
They're bound to give the struggle up and sadly go away.

—J. C. Meekins, Esq., of Columbia was in the city Tuesday.—The Pinner building, we are glad to hear is being rapidly repaired. The new Brown store and office building is rapidly nearing completion and will be an imposing structure.—What of the railroad project? We understood that the necessary stock had been subscribed and a committee had been appointed to obtain the right of way, and that everything was running smoothly. Why this sudden halt? Has the clock stopped at this, the elventh hour?—Oyster roasts are now the common mode of social entertainment.—The Epicurean Club favors their continuance by a unanimous vote.—The steam-yacht Decoy of New York has been in these waters now these several weeks passed with a cargo of sportsmen etc.—The weather man has been somewhat off in his predictions during the week.—One of our local correspondents makes a very apt suggestion in his citation of the advantage our laddies would have in fighing fires in our little burg, if the water in the fire-engine was continually kept hot. Is this practicable, Mr. Fire-Commissioner? If so we know you will do your best endeavor.—

"'A charge to keep I have,'"
The landlord hummed and sighed,
That cuss who said he'd pay his board
Before he left here lied."

—Rev. C. W. Duke, of Baltimore, who has accepted a call from the Baptist Church here, will occupy the pulpit on Sunday.—The barge Streus, of Philadelphia, arrived a few days ago with a cargo of guano for W. C. Glover.—Hull and Boiler Inspector Johnson and Nicholson were in the city on Monday inspecting the tug Manistee and steamer Bertie.—Harry Lindley and company have occupied the local boards during the week and have played to large audiences. This is a theatre town if Managers Overman and Sawyer will only hoop things up—We understand that a new venture is to be launched into our already overcrowded journalistic field in April A party from Raleigh, a local capitalist and a former canvasser for the Raleigh Post form the combination. The paper is to be a daily. Some one evidently has money to throw at the birds—The socially inclined took advantage of the presence of a traveling orchestra in the city last evening and enjoyed a little dance at the Academy of Music after the theatrical performance.

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Note the good things to eat now on hand at our store: Finest Hams and Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil; Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheat-flakes and Breakfast Foods.

We have the choicest Blended Coffees, Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, Vermont Maple Syrup and the very Finest Creamery Butter.

Telephone 17.

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## Our Colored People.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Our greetings.

The schools have resumed their sessions.

Rev. A. L. Gaines, D. D., of Portsmouth, paid us a brief visit a few days ago.

Quite a number of marriages have taken place during the holidays and still others are announced.

Mr. H. A. W. Mebane, who has been North several months in the interest of the Normal and Industrial Institute is at home.

Dr. Cardwell has moved his office from Water street to a neatly fitted up place which he has purchased near Fiber Creek bridge on Poindexter street.

Married at Gatesville on the 26th, Mr. G. W. Mizzell of this City to Miss Sarah E. Langston. They will make this place their home.

A. J. Fetchee of Shawboro, and N. J. Simmons of Manteo, were in the city this week.

The new Trustees of the Cemetery are working hard to raise funds sufficient to erect a fence.

The State Normal school at this place is enjoying a very prosperous and successful session. Under the efficient management of its cultured and energetic Superintendent, Prof. P. W. Moore, it has long since made itself an important factor in the moral, intellectual and material uplifting of the colored people of Eastern Carolina.

The annual meeting of the Pasquotank County Teachers Association will be held at Roanoke Institute Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock. Principal J. H. M. Butler will read a paper on Manual Training. It has now been about two years since the organization of this body and it has accomplished good.

President C. F. Meserve of Shaw University, Raleigh, one of the leading schools in the country for the higher education of the negro, lectured at Olive Branch Church Sunday afternoon. He made a thoughtful and conservative address. The church, school, property, character and good conduct were made requisites to success. On Monday he visited the schools, and in each made some brief but helpful remarks.

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Agricultural and Mechanical
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
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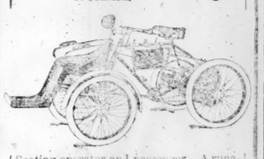

Seating operator and passenger. A runabout that combines Orient mechanism with French ingenuity—the famous Aster gasolene motor. Does not require an expert to operate. Capacity, 20 miles an hour. Running expenses about a quarter-cent a mile. One gallon of gasolene enough for 20 miles. Supply renewed anywhere. What more can be asked. Your name, please, for the rest of the story. Price, $900.

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ORIENT BICYCLES
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A HAPPY
New Year

Thanking our many friends for the liberal share of patronage we have had we wish them a prosperous and Happy New Year.

We are now ready to supply all House Furnishing wants. Furniture, Mattresses, and Chairs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper &c.

Melick.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE BEST
that can be made.
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They have what is lacking in ordinary Ready-made Clothing—the workmanship that keeps the garment shapely, the proper set to the collar; every part right. We have very good reason to believe that our fabrics are the most fashionable and exclusive in the city.

There is no other store that can clothe you as stylishly and as serviceably as we can, and at so little price.

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A HAPPY HOME
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Ripans Tabules
Doctors Find
A Good Prescription
For Mankind.
10 FOR 5 CENTS
AT DRUG STORES

# CHINA ACCEPTS TERMS

## Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang Ordered to Sign the Joint Note.

## MINISTERS FORMALLY NOTIFIED

**The Emperor's Instructions — Authorizes an Agreement, But Wants the Best Terms Possible—The Court, It is Said Wishes to Return to the Capital — No Negotiations Yet as to Indemnity.**

Pekin, China (By Cable).—The Chinese plenipotentiaries have been unexpectedly ordered to sign the preliminary joint note, and have notified the foreign envoys to that effect.

The Chinese themselves were greatly astonished at receiving the imperial instructions. Neither Li Hung Chang nor Prince Ching had expected success in persuading the court under ten days.

The Emperor's instructions are to agree fully to the note, but to endeavor to get the best terms possible, particularly in the matter of limiting the number of the legation guards, and also as to the places where these are to be located.

The plenipotentiaries are instructed to endeavor to limit the number of army posts along the line of railway to as few as possible, and, finally, to request the Powers not to destroy the forts, but merely to disarm them.

Li Hung Chang's health is bad, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to do more than affix his signature to an instrument delegating his powers to Prince Ching until another plenipotentiary has been appointed. He was carried in a chair to the residence of Prince Ching, with whom he held a long consultation.

Prince Ching then called upon the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, the Spanish Minister, Senor de Cologan, and requested him to notify the other envoys that instructions had been received from the Emperor to sign the note.

The foreign communities in Pekin are greatly satisfied at the decided tone of the collective note and the assertion that the Powers are determined to entertain no proposals for the modification of their demands. It is understood that Li Hung Chang sent a memorial to the throne couched in very strong terms, urging complete compliance.

Paris, France (By Cable).—The Havas Agency has received the following dispatch from Pekin:

"Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have communicated to the foreign envoys an imperial edict, in which the Emperor declares that China accepts the joint note and authorizes Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang to negotiate and to ask for a suspension of hostilities."

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang according to another dispatch to the Havas Agency, say that Emperor Kwang Su has expressed a desire that the court should return to Pekin at the end of Feburary.

### MANY FAILURES IN LONDON.

**Stock Exchange Firms Affected by London and Globe Corporation Trouble.**

London (By Cable).—There was great excitement in the West Australian section of the stock market Saturday. Shares of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, whose checks were returned on the previous day, were unsalable. There were thirteen failures on the Stock Exchange.

The failures were entirely connected with the West Australian market. The general stock market was not affected. Many West Australian stocks, in which the London and Globe Finance Corporation were interested, were unsalable.

Much of the capital of the London and Globe Finance Corporation is tied up in the scheme to build an underground electric road from Baker street to Waterloo road.

### MANY LOST IN JAPANESE WRECK.

**Training Ship Goes Down With 121 Officers, Cadet and Sailors.**

Victoria, B. C. (Special).—Great loss of life has been occasioned by shipwrecks in Japan. One of the ships lost was the Japanese training ship Tsukishima, in which 121 officers, cadets and sailors perished.

The lost training ship had been long overdue, and three warships had been searching for her without avail, when wreckage from her came ashore and investigation showed that she had foundered in a typhoon in Surga Bay, going down after striking the Senoiwa rocks. But one body came ashore. It was found to be Captain Caisemoto, commander of the lost vessel. Eighty-four officers and cadets, nineteen sailors, ten stokers and eight cooks and cabin boys were lost.

**A Scarcity of Jar Tars.**

The officers in charge of the recruiting station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are experiencing considerable trouble in furnishing the full draft of seamen ordered for the new battleship Wisconsin.

**Congressman Hull's Father Dead.**

Dr. A. Y. Hull, father of Congressman J. A. T. Hull, of Des Moines, died at Kiowa, Kan. Dr. Hull was one of the pioneer legislators and newspaper men of Iowa.

**Pastor Drops Dead During Services.**

The Rev. Anton L. Moline, pastor of the Scandinavian Church of God, of West Superior, Wis., dropped dead during services. He was but twenty-two years of age. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

**Kentucky Parson a Bankrupt.**

The Rev. T. C. Stackhouse, the Methodist minister, of Lexington, Ky., who has for years made a practice of breeding trotting horses, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

**Woman 108 Years Old Burned to Death**

Nancy Robertson, of New Orleans, La., just missed seeing the century out and living in three centuries. Born in 1792, she was 108 years old, and although feeble was likely to live some time longer, but while seated in front of a stove her dress caught fire. She was too old and feeble to extinguish the flames and was burned to death.

**Fire Devastates a Canadian Village.**

A disastrous fire visited West Lorne, Ont., wiping out one of the principal business blocks of the village. The loss will reach $125,000.

**Hanged in Patent Leathers by Request**

Vester Griffin, colored, was hanged in patent leather shoes by request at Danville, Va., for the murder of his sweetheart. He feigned insanity and raved and fought the jailers for weeks until he found the Governor would not interfere. Then he called for the preacher and received consolation before going to the gallows.

**Ashantee Rebellion Ended.**

Colonel Willcocks has cabled the British Government that the Ashantee rebellion has ended, all of the rebel chiefs having surrendered.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

**WASHINGTON ITEMS.**

Minister Conger has been instructed to urge the arbitration of the distribution of China's indemnity should the diplomats fail to agree.

The Navy Department ordered the gunboat Scorpion to La Guayra, Venezuela.

Captain McDonald, who shot War Department Auditor Morris in his office, is dead.

Because of failure to care for the machinery, the Navy Department is unable to send a torpedo flotilla with the North Atlantic squadron.

**OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.**

There is unprecedented activity everywhere around the 477 American posts in the Philippines. Scouting parties and small expeditions are striking rapidly day and night.

The Philippine Commission has completed the preparation of a general municipal government bill.

The total custom receipts in Cuba for the eleven months ended November 30, 1900, were $14,549,647.98.

The municipal treasurer of Bejucal, Cuba, is short in his accounts $1300.

General Wood will visit Washington in the latter part of January to consult in regard to the Cuban constitution, which will be ready then.

An active campaign was carried on by the Fortieth Infantry during December in Northern Mindanao, P. I.

Many prominent natives were arrested in Manila as alleged insurgents under General MacArthur's recent proclamation.

Senor Nunez, Civil Governor of Havana, Cuba, pronounced against the legality of the Dady sewering and paving contract.

General Wood gave the first formal reception and ball in the Palace, at Havana, since he became Governor-General of Cuba. More than 1000 persons attended.

**DOMESTIC.**

Edwin G. Bedford died near Paris, Ky., aged eighty-six years. He was a noted breeder of short-horn cattle. He paid the highest price ever given for a short-horn, $36,000, for a bull at the New York Mills sale in 1876.

The Railroad Commissioners issued an order compelling the Boston Elevated Railway Company to equip all street cars in Boston with vestibules.

The consolidation of all the street railways of Detroit, Mich., under the name of the Detroit United Railway Company, with a capital of $12,500,000, was effected.

Two heavy freight trains on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad, both double-headers, met in collision near Hays Station, Miss. Seven men of the eight in the crews were killed.

A burglar robbed the house occupied by James Wilson, eighty-five years old, near New Haven, Penn., after attacking Miss Marion Morgan and her grandfather.

James Gibbons, a nephew of Cardinal Gibbons, a student at the Charity Hospital, was waylaid and killed at New Orleans, La., by two highwaymen.

Mrs. Margaret Ertell, who shot George Degee in Brooklyn, declared in court she was not sorry she had killed him.

Forty-six tons of gold and silver were received at the Seattle Assay office in 1900.

In a crusade against saloons in Ithaca, N. Y., by the Anti-Saloon League, photographs were taken, showing violation of the law in nearly every liquor store in town.

All the Populist members of the Colorado State Senate, eight in number, entered the caucus of the Democratic members and announced their intention to join the Democratic party.

Warren F. Putnam, former President of the National Granite State Bank, of Exeter, N. H., who was sentenced to serve five years in State prison at Concord, in 1896, was released, 208 days of his sentence having been commuted for good behavior.

Forty-five thousand dollars in Government bonds were found in a chest in a hut, near Fletcher, Ohio, occupied by Ypsilanti Smith, a hermit, who died a few days ago.

The original estate of $9,000,000 which was left by Mr. Pullman when he died, October 19, 1897, was increased by the management of the executors to almost $15,000,000.

Experiments made at the Chicago University have convinced medical men that salt in the blood causes heart pulsations.

The income of ninety-four street railways in Pennsylvania in the last fiscal year was $29,477,181. Only twenty companies paid dividends.

**FOREIGN.**

Lieutenant-General Pochhammer, of the German army, was killed by an electric car in Berlin.

Negotiations for the settlement of German claims for damages in Cuba during the war have been going on with the United States for some time, but have not reached a definite conclusion.

The Latin-American Medical Congress was opened at Valparaiso, Chile, under the presidency of Francisco Herboso, Secretary of Public Education.

A dispatch from Vladivostock says famine threatens the Amur and maritime provinces. The crops there are bad and the railways cannot be used for the transportation of food to the inhabitants.

The United States training ship Topeka arrived at Tangier, Morocco. American representatives will visit the Morocco court in February.

The Boers continued their successes in Cape Colony, and grave fears are entertained in regard to the situation.

Snow fell heavily over central Germany, severely interrupting railway traffic.

The London banking house of Schmolze, Rischmann & Co., has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities of more than $600,000.

Mr. Kruger informed the American Boer Committee, at Brussels, that he must postpone the trip to the United States on account of an affection of the eyes.

Lord Dufferin withdrew his resignation of the chairmanship of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, which precipitated the recent crash on the London Stock Exchange.

Mme. Patti has sold her castle in Wales, Craig-y-Nos, to Sir George Newnes, the London publisher.

Major Grower Botha, brother of Commandant General Louis Botha, arrived at The Hague, Holland, with dispatches for Mr. Kruger.

The Turkish Government contracted for the reconstruction of an Ottoman battleship at Kiel, in order to meet a demand for payment of German claims.

Negotiations, it is again announced, are proceeding for the sale of the Antilles by Denmark to the United States.

Major Alexandre Alberto da Rocha Serpa Pinto, the African explorer, died at Lisbon, Portugal. He was born April 30, 1846.

It is officially announced that Frederick August, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, is suffering from overwork.

# MILLIONS IN DIVIDENDS

## About $175,000,000 Was Distributed at the Beginning of the Year.

## THE LARGEST SUM EVER KNOWN

**Counting Out Savings Bank Depositors, It is Estimated That the Greatest Part Went Into the Hands of a Few—A Memorable Day in the History of the Country—Records of Past Years.**

New York City—Wednesday, January 2, 1901, will be memorable in the history of the United States, for it was the day for the payment of interest and dividends by the great industrial and financial corporations of the country, and these payments were the largest ever made. There are more corporations than there are a year ago, more stockholders and bondholders, and therefore more persons to whom payments were made. As the United States is the most prosperous, financially and commercially, of any country in the world, and as the year 1900 was the most prosperous in the country's history, the sum distributed on Wednesday was larger than that ever before put in circulation in any country on a single day.

It is estimated that $175,000,000 was disbursed on that day, in all of the financial centres of the country. It is estimated that this large sum found its way into the pockets of about 12,000,000 persons.

As a matter of fact, however, if the 6,000,000 of savings banks depositors be taken out, whose aggregate wealth is given at $2,449,547,885, and whose share of this $175,000,000 was not far from $86,000,000, the rest, or about $89,000,000, was distributed among comparatively few people. There are 4047 men and women in this country who are estimated to be worth $1,000,000 or more, and a large part of the remaining $89,000,000 was divided up among these millionaires. It is said that, if the portion of the $89,000,000 which was distributed among these possessors of large wealth were divided among them equally, each one would receive something like $5000. It is also said that John D. Rockefeller alone received about $1,000,000 for his New Year's present. This statement, however, is simply based on a Wall street guess.

By far the largest part of the $175,000,000 was paid out, of course, in this city. Those who should know say that not far from $140,000,000 was disbursed in New York City. This was about $10,000,000 more than was paid out on January 2, 1900. The disbursements of that day were regarded as almost fabulous, and, up to that time, were the largest ever known. The payments on account of interest amounted to $66,006,066, and the payments on account of dividends amounted to $34,747,995. There were other interest and dividend payments which had to be estimated, making the estimated total disbursements for January 2, 1900, about $130,000,000. The January disbursements for 1899 were $88,661,399; for 1898, $79,201,025; for 1897, $78,381,390, and for 1896, $71,158,290.

The news from Boston is that the January disbursements there amounted to $20,671,648, an increase of $865,440, as compared with January, 1900. Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco are the other cities where the majority of the rest of the payments were made, and reports from each of these places state that there was a large increase over the disbursements of a year ago.

### MRS. RATHBUN HELD FOR MURDER

**Charged With Trying to Poison Hart and, With Killing Her Husband.**

New Haven, Conn.—Coroner Mix in his finding on the inquest into the death of William Rathbun, the railroad brakeman, who died after drinking poisoned coffee on December 21, declares that the coffee contained rough on rats put there by Mrs. Rathbun, but intended for John F. Hart, also a brakeman and boarder for ten years in the Rathbun home. According to the Coroner's investigation, Mrs. Rathbun, who had been an admirer of Hart for seven of the ten years he had been in their home, became jealous because three months ago he had transferred his affections to a young woman.

The flat declaration that Mrs. Rathbun performed the murderous deed is made in the following language:

"On December 20 Mrs. Rathbun procured a box of rough on rats, and the whole or part of said box of rough on rats was placed by her in a quantity of coffee which was to be taken by said Hart in his dinner pail as his supply for the following day."

The formal arrest of Mrs. Rathbun on the charge of being responsible for the crime immediately followed the Coroner's decision.

Hart, too, must stand trial, because of his alleged relations with Mrs. Rathbun.

### IGNATIUS DONNELLY DEAD.

**Stricken Ill at the Home of His Father-in-Law in Minneapolis.**

Minneapolis, Minn.—Ignatius Donnelly, who for thirty-five years had been prominent in local and national politics and in literature, was taken ill suddenly in the home of his father in-law, Barton Hanson.

Physicians were summoned hastily, but saw at once there was no hope. He died in a few hours. He was seventy years old.

**Masked Men Hang a Negro.**

Louis McAdams, a negro, who cut and seriously injured J. M. Ray, at Wilsonville, Ala., was taken from the Sheriff's office by a mob of one hundred men and hanged. The mob quietly dispersed. Every man wore a mask.

**Queen Victoria Will Visit France.**

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has decided, unless something unforeseen happens, to visit Cimiez, in the South of France, in March or April.

**Killed by a Quarantine Guard.**

A camp of lumbermen under smallpox quarantine near Sparta, Minn., revolted and one man was killed by a guard. It is becoming difficult to restrain the lumbermen whose camps are affected. Forty towns have small pox epidemics.

**Four Beer Poisoning Deaths in Manchester**

There were four deaths at Manchester, Eng., from the beer poisoning disease, making a total of twenty-five deaths up to date. Ten more brewers have been summoned, with the use of arsenic in beer charged.

**Argentine's Enormous Wheat Supply.**

The Argentine Minister of Agriculture, in his annual report, estimates there will be 1,700,000 bushels of wheat available for export this season.

**Library of Seattle, Wash., Burned.**

The public library of Seattle, Wash. was burned to the ground a few days ago. The 25,000 volumes, valued at $30,000, are a total loss.

**Gambia River Natives Rebel.**

The British Colonial Office is in receipt of news of a native rising in the Gambia River region of West Africa.

## THE MARKETS.

**Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MILK.** | | | |
| The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart. | | | |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| Creamery—West, extra....$ | — | @$ | 25 |
| Firsts ..... | 23 | @ | 24 |
| Thirds to seconds..... | 19 | @ | 22 |
| State dairy tubs, extra.... | — | @ | 23 |
| Imitation creamery ..... | 15 | @ | 19 |
| Factory, finest ..... | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| Low grades ..... | 11½ | @ | 12½ |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| State—Full cream, fancy.. | 11¼ | @ | 11½ |
| Small ..... | 11¾ | @ | 12 |
| Part skims,good to prime | 6½ | @ | 7¼ |
| Full skims..... | 2 | @ | 2½ |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| Nearby—Fancy .... ..... | 29 | @ | 31 |
| State and Penn..... | 29 | @ | 31 |
| Western—Choice ..... ... | 25 | @ | 26 |
| **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | | |
| Beans—Marrow,choice,1900 | — | @ | 2 60 |
| Medium ..... ..... | — | @ | 2 25 |
| Pea, choice..... | — | @ | 2 27½ |
| Red kidney, choice..... | 2 42½ | @ | 2 45 |
| White kidney, choice..... | 2 60 | @ | 2 65 |
| Yellow eye ..... | — | @ | 2 60 |
| Lima, Cal..... ..... | 3 80 | @ | 3 85 |
| Green peas, bags..... | 1 22½ | @ | 1 25 |
| **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | | |
| Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Baldwin, per bbl..... | 1 75 | @ | 2 75 |
| Greening, per bbl..... | 1 75 | @ | 3 25 |
| Grapes, Catawba, per bask | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Cranberries, per bbl..... | 7 50 | @ | 10 00 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Fowls, per lb..... | — | @ | 9½ |
| Chickens, per lb..... | — | @ | 8 |
| Roosters, per lb..... | — | @ | 6 |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | 7 | @ | 8 |
| Ducks, per pair..... | 50 | @ | 70 |
| Geese, per pair..... | 1 00 | @ | 1 37 |
| Pigeons, per pair..... | 15 | @ | 20 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY.** | | | |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Broilers, Phila., per lb.... | 16 | @ | 18 |
| Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb. | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Chickens, West., per lb.... | 7 | @ | 9½ |
| Ducks, East., per lb..... | 11 | @ | 12½ |
| Geese, Eastern, per lb..... | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Squabs, per dozen..... | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| **HOPS.** | | | |
| State—1900, choice, per lb. | 19 | @ | 20 |
| 1900, common to fair.... | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Pacific coast—1900, choice. | 18 | @ | 19 |
| 1899, common to choice.. | 8 | @ | 14 |
| Old odds..... ..... | 2 | @ | 5 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | | | |
| Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.... | — | @ | 95 |
| No. 1, per 100 lb..... | 90 | @ | 92½ |
| No. 2, per 100 lb..... | 85 | @ | 87½ |
| Clover mixed, per 100 lb.. | 80 | @ | 82½ |
| Straw, long rye..... | 80 | @ | 87½ |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.... | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| State, per bbl..... | 1 62 | @ | 1 87 |
| Sweets, per bbl..... | 1 75 | @ | 3 00 |
| Onions—Orange Co.,per bag | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Eastern, red, per bbl.... | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Eastern, white, per bbl.. | 2 50 | @ | 5 50 |
| Cabbages, L. I., per 100.... | 3 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Turnips, per bbl..... | 60 | @ | 80 |
| Tomatoes, per carrier..... | 1 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| String beans, per crate.... | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Squash, per bbl..... | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Egg plant, per box..... | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Peppers, per carrier..... | 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| Celery, per dozen..... | 10 | @ | 40 |
| Lima beans, per bag..... | 50 | @ | 1 50 |
| Lettuce, per basket..... | 1 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Beets, per bbl..... | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Spinach, per bbl..... | 50 | @ | 90 |
| Brussels sprouts, per qt... | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Green peas, per basket.... | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Kale, per bbl..... | 40 | @ | 50 |
| Carrots, per bbl..... | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| Flour—Winter patents.... | 3 70 | @ | 3 95 |
| Spring patents ..... | 4 00 | @ | 4 30 |
| Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth.. | — | @ | 87½ |
| No. 2 red..... | — | @ | 83½ |
| Corn—No. 2..... ..... | 45½ | @ | 45¾ |
| Oats—No. 2 white..... | 32 | @ | 32¼ |
| Track mixed ..... | 27½ | @ | 29 |
| Rye—Western... ..... .... | 56 | @ | 56¼ |
| State ..... ..... | 52 | @ | 53 |
| Lard, city ..... | — | @ | 6.80c. |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Beeves, city dressed..... | 6 | @ | 8½ |
| Calves, city dressed..... | 8½ | @ | 12½ |
| Country dressed ..... | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Sheep, per 100 lb..... | 2 50 | @ | 2 85 |
| Lambs, per 100 lb..... | 4 75 | @ | 5 90 |
| Hogs—Live, per 100 lb.... | 5 25 | @ | 5 60 |
| Country dressed ..... | 5 | @ | 7¾ |
| **TOBACCO.** | | | |

The price of domestic cigar leaf is well maintained, but business is quiet. Sumatra tobacco is also quiet. Western leaf is inactive, but values are firm. Havana tobacco continues active and good grades are selling well at full prices.

### FAILURES IN THE YEAR 1900.

**Three Were 10,833 in Number, With Liabilities Aggregating $174,113,236.**

New York City.—Failures during 1900, according to reports to R. G. Dun & Co., were 10,833 in number, and $174,113,236 in amount of liabilities, against 9393 failures in 1899 with $123,132,679 liabilities. Of this aggregate fifty were banks and financial concerns, with $35,617,563 liabilities, so that strictly commercial failures numbered 10,744, and were $138,495,673 in amount. As there were only 9337 commercial failures in 1899, and the indebtedness amounted to $90,879,889, comparison with the preceding year is extremely unfavorable.

It would be a mistake, however, to consider the increase in failures in 1900 as evidence that the year was one of unusual disaster in business, or that the new century was beginning with unsound conditions.

On the contrary, these figures appear most encouraging when viewed in the light of history. It must be remembered that 1899 was phenominally free from failures, partially because of general prosperity, but more on account of an upward movement of prices that brought big profits during the ascent.

But, while 1899 made a wonderful showing, the excessive inflation of prices culminated early in 1900, and there followed the misfortunes attending an inevitable reaction and restoration of normal conditions.

Toward the latter part of 1900 failures decreased materially, and conditions prevailing at the close were most satisfactory.

**West Virginia Coal Trade.**

State Mine Inspector J. W. Paull, in a review for the year of State mining conditions, says West Virginia produced 21,000,000 tons of coal in 1900. This is an increase of 2,500,000 tons over 1898.

**American Automobile Factories Busy.**

While American automobile factories are, generally speaking, overrun with orders, French makers are experiencing a lull which is accounted for by the remarkable overproduction of the last twelvemonth.

**American Locomotives Abroad.**

In 1900 American locomotives of the aggregate value of $12,000,000 were exported. About $4,000,000 of these went to British North America and about $2,000,000 worth to South America. In 1899 the value of American locomotives sent abroad was $5,520,000.

**Mexican Crops Bountiful.**

In advices from Northern Mexico it is reported that crops all over that Republic are heavy this year owing to a prolonged season of damp weather. Accounts of financial depression in certain sections of Mexico are denied.

**Huge Wheat Crop in the United States.**

Estimates by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, place the wheat crop of the United States at 522,229,505 bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres, and the average yield per acre 12.29 bushels.

**Shoe Manufacturers Are Busy.**

Shoe manufacturers report mills busy, and some are indifferent to new orders at present prices. Boston shoe shipments aggregate 4,258,207 cases for 1900, a decrease of ten per cent. from the previous year.

## PUBLIC GIFTS FOR 1900

**The Donstions During the Past Year Amounted to $79,749,956.**

**The Money Was Given to Educational Institutions, Charities, Churches, Museums and Libraries.**

Chicago.—The year 1899 was a record breaker in public donations and bequests, the total reaching $79,749,956, but 1900 was a close second, the total being $62,461,304.

In the preparation of these statistics no record has been kept of donations or bequests less than $1000.

In 1900 there was given to educational institutions $34,932,644; to charities, $13,621,722; to churches, $8,800,805; to museums and art galleries, $2,961,000.

These made bequests of donations of $500,000 or more:

Samuel Cupples and R. A. Brookings, St. Louis, gifts to Washington University, $5,000,000.

Andrew Carnegie, gifts to Pittsburg for institute and library, $3,600,000.

Robert H. Brigham, Boston, willed to charities, $2,989,000.

Jonas G. Clark, Worcester, Mass., willed to Clark University, $2,350,000.

J. D. Rockefeller, gifts to University of Chicago, $2,050,000.

Daniel S. Ford, Boston, to churches, $1,150,000.

John U. Brown, Newport, to libraries, $900,000.

Lyman C. Smith, Syracuse, gift to Syracuse University, $750,000.

Andrew Carnegie, gifts to libraries, $625,000.

D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, to colleges, $587,000.

Catharine H. Long, Lancaster, Penn., gifts to charities, $500,000.

P. U. Drake, Des Moines, gift to Drake University, $500,000.

Thomas Wilson, Cleveland, to charities, $500,000.

T. H. James, gift to college at Guthrie, Okla., $500,000.

C. P. Huntington, to churches, $500,000.

J. Friedman, San Francisco, willed to charities, $500,000.

The following list shows the sums received by the principal educational institutions of the country:

| | |
|---|---|
| American University ..... | $137,000 |
| Amherst College ..... | 10,000 |
| Berea College ..... | 110,000 |
| Brown University ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Barnard College ..... | 105,000 |
| Bowdoin College ..... | 200,000 |
| Beloit College ..... | 230,000 |
| Cooper Union ..... | 800,000 |
| Columbia College ..... | 402,000 |
| University of Chicago..... | 2,675,400 |
| Cornell College ..... | 110,000 |
| University of California..... | 133,000 |
| Colorado College ..... | 50,000 |
| Clark University ..... | 2,350,000 |
| Drake University ..... | 532,500 |
| Dartmouth College ..... | 5,000 |
| Harvard College ..... | 710,500 |
| Hampton Institute ..... | 101,000 |
| Illinois College ..... | 60,000 |
| Lake Forest University..... | 79,000 |
| University of Michigan..... | 27,500 |
| New York University ..... | 125,000 |
| Northwestern University ..... | 116,000 |
| Oberlin College ..... | 360,000 |
| University of Pennsylvania..... | 74,000 |
| Princeton College ..... | 112,000 |
| Syracuse University ..... | 796,000 |
| Smith College ..... | 32,000 |
| Tuft College ..... | 105,000 |
| Vanderbilt University ..... | 250,000 |
| Vassar College ..... | 100,000 |
| University of Wisconsin..... | 7,000 |
| Williams College ..... | 40,500 |
| Wellesley College ..... | 318,000 |
| Washington University ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Yale College ..... | 1,341,912 |
| Carnegie Institute ..... | 3,600,000 |

In addition to the above, a large number of small institutions have received sums aggregating $9,492,800, to which the Methodist Twentieth Century thank offering adds $3,142,532 for educational purposes.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

| | 1899. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|
| Educational institutions.. .. .....$ | 35,851,817 | $34,932,644 |
| Charities.. .... .... | 13,206,676 | 13,621,722 |
| Churches ..... ..... | 2,992,593 | 8,800,605 |
| Museums and art galleries ..... ... | 2,686,500 | 2,145,333 |
| Libraries ..... ..... | 5,012,400 | 2,961,000 |

Totals for seven years show: 1894, $19,967,116; 1895, $28,943,549; 1896, $33,670,129; 1897, $33,612,814; 1898, $23,984,900; 1899, $79,749,950; 1900, $62,461,304.

### A YEAR'S RAILROAD BUILDING.

**Nearly 5000 Miles of Track Completed During 1900 in the United States.**

New York City (Special).—There were 4804.41 miles of new railroad completed in the United States the past year, according to the preliminary estimates of the Railroad Gazette. The returns cover 286 companies in 43 States and Territories. The comparison with the returns of 1899 is favorable, 284 companies having built 4569½ miles last year, that having been the largest new building since 1891 and 1892.

Among the companies building, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy leads, with 213 miles in four States and Territories. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul built 173 miles; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 169 miles; the Northern Pacific, 151 miles; the Chicago and Northwestern, 149 miles; the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, 100 miles; the St. Louis and San Francisco, 111 miles; the Seaboard Air Line, 95 miles; the Illinois Central, 91, and the Gulf and Ship Island, 70 miles.

**Father and Two Daughters Go Insane.**

John Greenwood and his two daughters, of Surrey County, N. C., became violently insane a few days ago on account, it is supposed, of religious excitement. One of the girls died. The others are in a hospital in straitjackets. They have pronounced homicidal mania.

**Shore Duty For Rear-Admiral Farquhar.**

Rear-Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has applied for shore duty at the close of his period of service as Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, some months hence.

**French Shore Modus Vivendi.**

The British Foreign Office expects a renewal of the modus vivendi in Newfoundland, but believes it will be immediately followed by negotiations with the view of finally settling the lengthy dispute.

**Newsy Gleanings**

Sweden proposes to establish direct steamship lines to the United States.

The present debt of Chicago is $28,332,157. In 1892, before the Chicago Fair, the debt of the city was $12,476,000.

Farmers in Western Kansas are depleting the county treasuries by the capture of coyotes. Each coyote scalp is worth $3.

The French War Department has appropriated $80,000 for secret experiments in wireless telegraphy, with a view to perfecting its application in war.

Further discoveries of rich quartz mines have been made in the Klondike.

The Peruvian Government has granted to two Americans about 300,000 india rubber trees.

The Colorado Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the State law permitting verdicts in civil cases by three-fourths of the members of the jury.

The Chamber of Commerce of Berlin has presented a petition to Count von Buelow asking for the maintenance of the present tariff policy of the Empire.


**PUTNAM FADELESS DYE** produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Montan wax is one of the distillation products of lignite which Von Boyden now seems to have obtained in a fairly pure state.

**The Best Prescription for Chills** and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The things we do worst are usually the things we do most.

**Deafness Cannot Be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

At least fifteen automobiles are in use in Honolulu, Hawaii.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Columbia University is the first college to have an automobile club.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti after each meal.

Russia has the largest standing army in the world.

**New and Improved Service to Pinehurst, North Carolina.**

A model New England village, located at an altitude of six hundred and fifty feet, among the pine-clad sand hills of North Carolina, and is reached by train direct via Southern Railway and its connections. The only line operating Pullman drawing-room buffet sleeping cars into Pinehurst. Train leaves New York daily, except Saturday, arriving at Pinehurst following morning 11 o'clock. Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and dining cars New York to High Point, connecting with Pinehurst "Special," a most magnificent train operated especially for this travel. Round-trip tickets and sleeping-car reservation can be secured by addressing 271 or 1185 Broadway, New York. For further particulars address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York.

Coal brings the highest price in South Africa and the lowest in Spain.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

**The Latest Dietetic Fad.**

If you would be thoroughly up to date in the dietetic fads you must make your midday luncheon of either bread and milk, crackers and milk, or some one of the many prepared "health foods" and milk. Milk is the inevitable thing. What goes with it is a side issue. This modest sort of meal is now being served at all of the fashionable resorts. The reason for it seems to be the belief among the women that the milk is "the best thing in the world for the complexion." As every woman goes in for a healthy complexion, as a necessity in these days of golf and riding to hounds and automobiling, those who do none of these things have taken to the milk diet as a means to supply what vigorous exercise brings to her sisters There is one sensible thing about this fad. It certainly does no harm, even if no direct good results from it.—New York Times.

**A Shell That Cuts.**

An explosive shell that after leaving the gun's muzzle throws out four knife blades, each twenty inches long, has been invented by a Washington man. Should any civilized power attempt to make use of such a weapon a protest against its barbarity would be the probable result. If it could not be used for this reason in mowing down exposed men the inventor insists it might be permitted for unmasking batteries and for clearing out woods and undergrowth.

It has been stated that 250,000,000 microbes can stand on a penny postage stamp without undue crowding.

Blacksmith's aprons are made of sheepskin, tanned with alum, which renders them heat-proof.

# Makes Hair Grow

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the only genuine hair food you can buy.

Your hair will grow thick and long, and will be soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair; it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and stops falling of the hair.

**One dollar a bottle.**

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful illustrated book on The Hair. Free.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup** Safest, surest cure for all throat and lung troubles. People praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

**Madame Sans-Gene as Doctor.**

Once Marshall LeFebvre fell ill of an ague, and his servant, an old soldier, caught the malady at the same time. The servant was quickly cured but the fever clung to the marshal until it occurred to his energetic duchess that the doctor had blundered like an ass by giving the marshal the same doses as to a private soldier. She rapidly counted upon her fingers the different rings of the military ladder. "Here, drink this; this is suited to your grade," she said, putting a full tumbler to her husband's lips. And the duke, having swallowed a dozen doses at one gulp, was soon on his legs again. "You've a great deal to learn, my boy," was the lady's subsequent remark to the astonished doctor.—Collier's Weekly.

**Repartee.**

A little bootblack swung himself up behind a cab one morning. The occupant turned toward him and said, laughingly:

"Here, you'll have to pay half the fare."

"All right, sir," replied the youngster, dropping down, "just send me the bill, please."—Fliegende Blaetter.

**Far as He Could.**

"Ah!" she said, "if I were to die, would——"

"Hush!" he protested, shuddering.

"Nay, love, I must know"—her warm breath swept over his cheek—"would you follow me to the grave?"

"How can I tell?" he said frankly. "Might not your family decide to have the interment private?"—Philadelphia Press.

**Best For the Bowels.**

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Chicago's public library has 260,000 volumes and sixty sub-stations.

THE DISCOVERER OF
**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**
*The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.*

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who asks you to buy something else when you go into his store purposely to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Veg